4.5V to 17V Input, 3A Synchronous Step-Down Regulator

General Description

The ET8132 is a highly integrated, wide input voltage, 3A output synchronous buck convertor.

The device is optimized to operate with minimum external component counts and also optimized to achieve low standby current.

This convertor adopts adaptive constant-on-time (ACOT) structure, and provides a fast transient response. It also supports both low-equivalent series resistance (ESR) output capacitors and ultra-low ESR ceramic capacitors with no external compensation components.

During light load operation, ET8132 operates in pulse frequency modulation (PFM) mode, which maintains high efficiency.

ET8132 is available in a SOT23-6 package.

Features

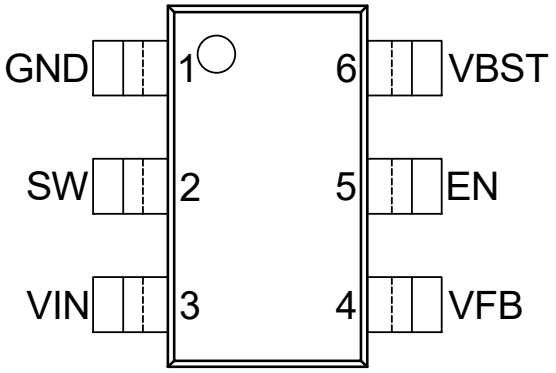
- 3A Converters Integrated 63mΩ and 36mΩ FET
- ACOT mode control with fast transient response
- Input Voltage Range: 4.5 V to 17 V
- Output Voltage Range: 0.765 V to 7 V
- PFM mode during light load operation
- 1MHz Switching Frequency
- Low Shutdown Current Less than 5 μA
- Start-up from Pre-Biased Output Voltage
- Cycle-by-Cycle Over-current Limit
- Hiccup-mode Over-current Protection
- Non-Latch UVP and TSD Protections
- Fixed Soft Start: 1.0ms
- Part No. and Package

Part No.	Package	MSL
ET8132	SOT23-6	Level 1

Application

- Digital TV Power Supply and Surveillance
- Disc Players
- Networking Home Terminal
- Digital Set Top Box

Pin Configuration

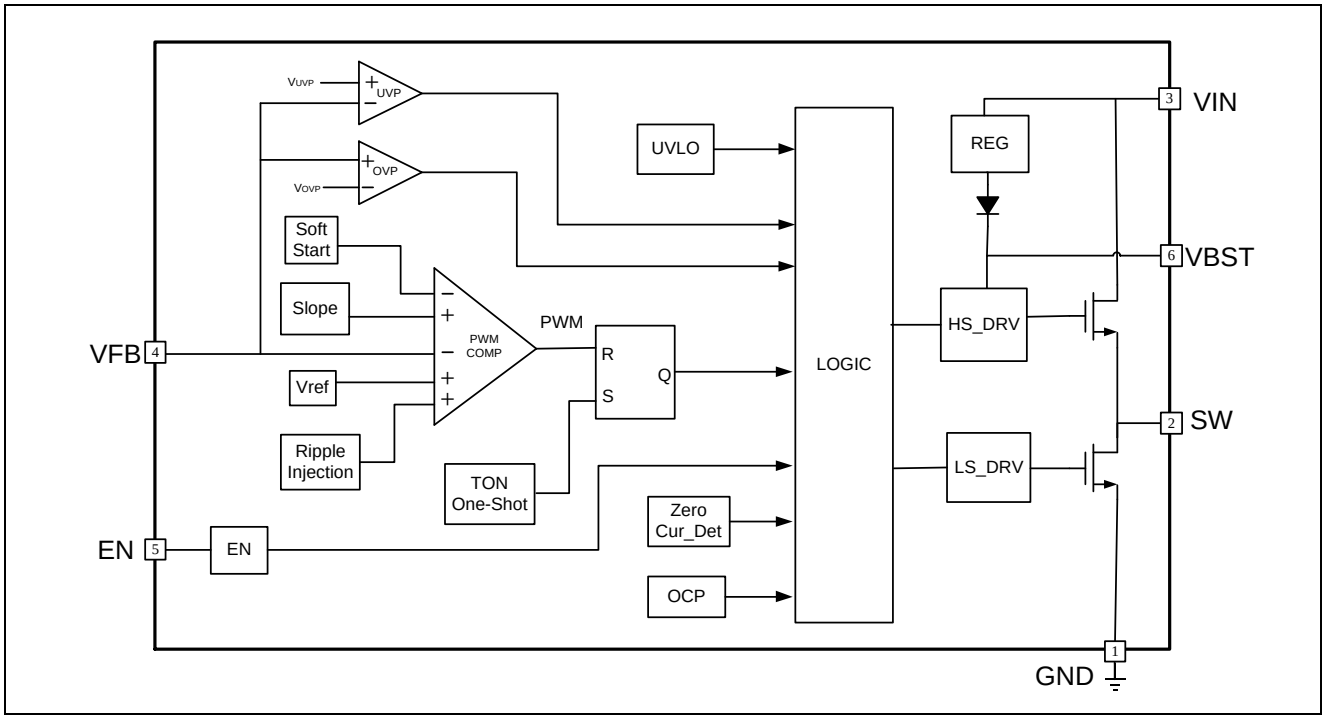


Top View

Pin Function

Pin Name	Pin No.	I/O	Description
GND	1		Ground pin of controller circuit, as well as source terminal of low-side power NFET. Connect sensitive VFB to this GND at a single point.
SW	2	O	Switch node connection between low-side NFET and high-side NFET.
VIN	3	I	Input voltage supply pin, also the drain terminal of high-side power NFET.
VFB	4	I	Output voltage feedback pin. Connect to output voltage with feedback resistor divider.
EN	5	I	Enable pin. Must be pulled up to enable the device.
VBST	6	O	Power supply of high-side NFET control circuit. Connect 0.1μF capacitor between VBST and SW pins.

Block Diagram



Functional Description

Over View

The ET8132 is highly integrated, 3A synchronous Buck convertor. It employs adaptive constant on time (ACOT) mode, and supports low ESR output capacitors such as specialty polymer capacitors and multi-layer ceramic capacitors without complex external compensation circuits. The fast transient response of this device can reduce the output capacitance.

Adaptive On-Time Control and PWM Operation

The main control mode of ET8132 is pulse width modulation (PWM) with ACOT structure. This control mode control can achieve pseudo-fixed frequency and stable operation with both low-ESR and ceramic output capacitors.

The high-side MOSFET is turned on at the beginning of each cycle. When one shot timer expires, the high-side power FET is turned off. This one shot duration is set proportional to input voltage(VIN) and inversely proportional to the output voltage(VO) to achieve pseudo-fixed frequency over the input voltage range, hence it is called adaptive constant on-time control. The one-shot timer is reset and the high-side power FET is turned on again when the feedback voltage falls below the reference voltage. An internal ramp is generated to emulate output ripple, eliminating the need for ESR of output capacitor.

Pulse Frequency Modulation

The ET8132 is designed with pulse frequency modulation mode to achieve high efficiency during light load condition. As the output current decreases from heavy load condition, the inductor current also deceases and eventually comes to zero, which is the boundary between continuous conduction and discontinuous conduction modes. The low-side power FET is turned off when the zero inductor current is detected. As the load current further decreases the convertor enters into discontinuous conduction mode. The on-time is

almost the same as it was in the continuous conduction mode so that it takes longer time to discharge the output capacitor with smaller load current to the level of the reference voltage. This makes the switching frequency lower, proportional to the load current, and keeps efficiency high in light load condition. The transition point to the light load operation IOUT(LL) current can be calculated in Equation 1.

$$I_{OUT(LL)} = \frac{1}{2 \times L \times f_{sw}} \times \frac{(V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) \times V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} \quad (1)$$

In PFM mode, each switching cycle is followed by a period of energy saving sleep time. The sleep time ends when the VFB voltage falls below the threshold voltage. As the output current decreases, the sleep time between switching pulses increases.

Soft Start and Pre-Biased Soft Start

The ET8132 is designed with an internal 1ms soft-start. When the VIN is plugged in and the EN pin becomes high, the reference voltage of PWM comparator begins to rise from zero.

If the output capacitor is pre-biased at start-up, the device begins to switch and start ramping up only after the internal reference voltage becomes greater than the feedback voltage VFB. This scheme ensures that the convertors ramp up smoothly into regulation point.

Current Protection

The over-current limit (OCL) is implemented by using cycle-by-cycle valley detect control circuit. The switch current is monitored by measuring the low-side FET drain to source voltage during its on-state. This voltage is proportional to the switch current. To improve accuracy, the voltage sensing is temperature compensated.

During the on-state of high-side FET, the switch current increases at a linear rate determined by VIN, VOUT, and the inductor value. During the on time of the low-side FET switch, this current decreases linearly. The average value of the switch current is the load current IOUT. If the monitored current is above the OCL level, the convertor keeps low-side FET on and prevents the creation of a new set pulse, even the voltage feedback loop requires one, until the current level decreases to OCL level or lower. In next switching cycles, the on-time is set to a fixed value and the current is monitored in the same manner.

The load current is higher than the over-current threshold by one half of the peak-to-peak inductor ripple current. Also, when the current is being limited, the output voltage tends to fall as the load current is higher than the current available from the convertor. This may cause the output voltage to fall. When the VFB voltage falls below the UVP threshold voltage, the UVP comparator detects it. And then, the device will shut down after the UVP delay time and re-start after the hiccup time (typically 12ms).When the over current condition is removed, the output voltage returns to the regulated value.

Under-voltage Lockout (UVLO) Protection

UVLO protection monitors the internal regulator voltage. When the voltage is lower than UVLO threshold voltage, the device is shut off. When input voltage increases up to the upper threshold of UVLO, it begins to switch.

Thermal Shutdown

The device monitors the temperature of itself. If temperature exceeds the threshold value (typically 170°C), the device is shut off. When the temperature falls to about 140°C or below, the convertor begins to switch.

Standby Operation

When the ET8132 is operating in either normal CCM or PFM, they may be placed in standby by pulling the EN pin to low.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameters		Min	Max	Unit
V_I	Input Voltage Range	VIN	-0.3	19	V
		VBST	-0.3	24	
		VBST(10ns transient)	-0.3	25	
		VBST (VS SW)	-0.3	6.5	
		EN	-0.3	19	
		VFB	-2	19	
		SW	-3.5	20	
		SW(10ns transient)	-3.5	20	
ESD	Human Body Model (JEDEC JS-001)			±3000	V
	Charged Device Model (JESD22-C101)			±1000	V
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance			93	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance			48	°C/W
T_J	Junction Temperature		-40	+150	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature		-65	+150	°C

Note: Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameters		Min	Max	Unit
V_{IN}	VIN Supply Input Voltage Range		4.5	17	V
V_I	Input Voltage Range	VBST	-0.1	22	
		VBST(10ns transient)	-0.1	25	
		VBST (VS SW)	-0.1	6	
		EN	-0.1	17	
		VFB	-0.1	5.5	
		SW	-1.8	18	
		SW(10ns transient)	-3.5	20	
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature		-40	125	°C
T_A	Ambient Temperature		-40	85	°C

Electrical Characteristics

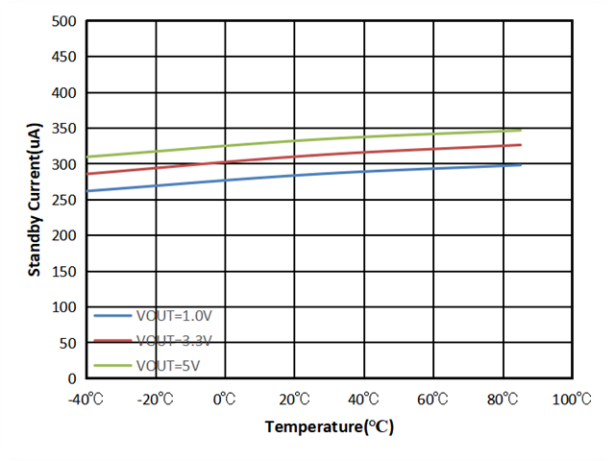
V_{IN} = 12V, T_A = –40°C to 85°C, (unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Current						
I_{VIN}	Operating–non-switching Supply Current	V_{IN} current, EN = 5V, V_{FB} = 1V	145	300	455	μA
I_{VINSDN}	Shutdown supply current	V_{IN} current, EN = 0V		1.6	5	
Logic Threshold						
V_{ENH}	EN High-level Input Voltage		1.6			V
V_{ENL}	EN Low-level Input Voltage				0.8	
R_{EN}	EN Pin Resistance to GND	V_{EN} = 2V	200	320	600	kΩ
V_{FB} Voltage and Discharge Resistance						
V_{FBTH}	V_{FB} Threshold Voltage	V_O = 1.05V, IO = 10mA, PFM operation	755	770	780	mV
	V_{FB} Threshold Voltage	V_O = 1.05V, Continuous mode operation	752	765	778	mV
I_{VFB}	V_{FB} Input Current	V_{FB} = 1V			0.1	μA
MOSFET						
$R_{DS(on)h}$	High-side Switch Resistance	T_A = 25°C, V_{BST} – SW = 5V	48	63	88	mΩ
$R_{DS(on)l}$	Low-side Switch Resistance	T_A = 25°C	23	36	52	mΩ
Current Limit						
I_{OCL}	Current Limit	DC current, V_{OUT} = 1.05V, L_1 = 2.2μH	3.5	4.8	5.5	A
Thermal Shutdown						
T_{SDN}	Thermal Shutdown Threshold(1)	Shutdown temperature		170		°C
		Hysteresis		30		
ON-Time Timer Control						
$t_{OFF(MIN)}$	Minimum off Time	V_{FB} = 0.5V		150		ns
Soft Start						
T_{SS}	Soft Start Time	Internal soft-start time	0.55	1.0	1.25	ms
Frequency						
F_{SW}	Switching Frequency	V_{IN} = 12V, V_O = 1.05V, CCM mode	0.78	1	1.22	MHz
Output Under-voltage and Over-voltage Protection						
V_{UVP}	Output UVP Threshold	Hiccup detect (H > L)	45	55	65	%
T_{HICCUP_WAIT}	Hiccup on Time		0.95	1.4	1.85	ms
T_{HICCUP_RE}	Hiccup Time Before Restart		8	12	16	ms
UVLO						
V_{UVLO}	UVLO Threshold	Wake up V_{IN} voltage	3.9	4.1	4.3	V
		Shutdown V_{IN} voltage	3.3	3.6	3.8	
		Hysteresis V_{IN} voltage		0.5		

Note(1). Not production tested, design assurance.

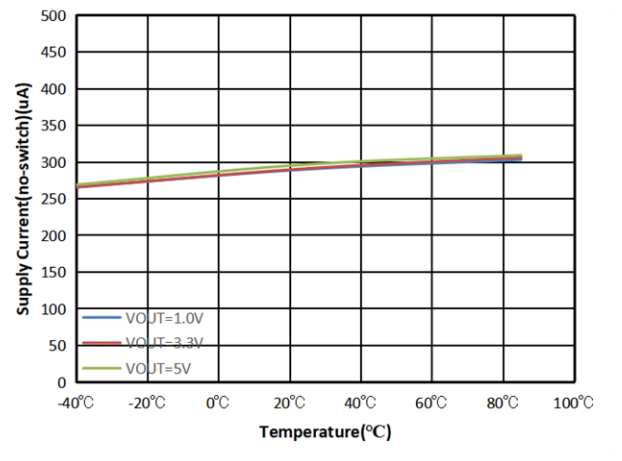
Typical Characteristics

V_{IN} = 12V (unless otherwise noted)



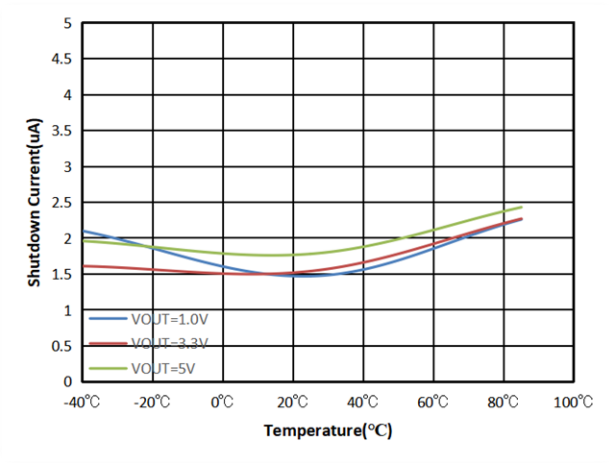
V_{IN}=12.0V I_{OUT}=0mA

Figure1. ET8132 Standby Current vs Temperature



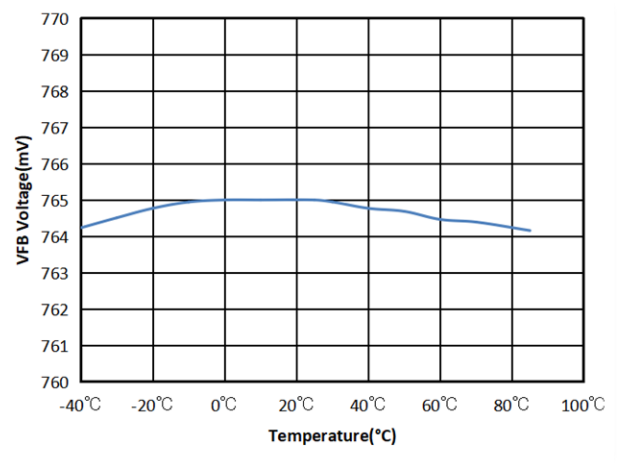
V_{IN}=12.0V I_{OUT}=0mA

Figure2. ET8132 Supply Current vs Temperature



V_{IN}=12.0V I_{OUT}=0mA

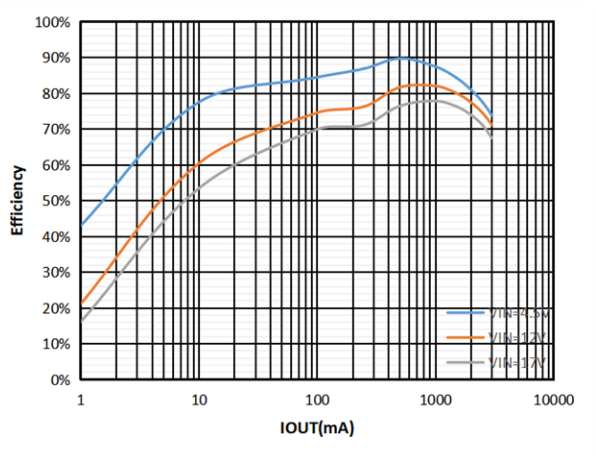
Figure3. ET8132 Shutdown Current vs Temperature



V_{IN}=12.0V I_{OUT}=2000mA

Figure4. ET8132 VFB Voltage vs Temperature

Typical Characteristics(Continued)



Figur5. V_{OUT}=1.0V Efficiency
L=2.2uH

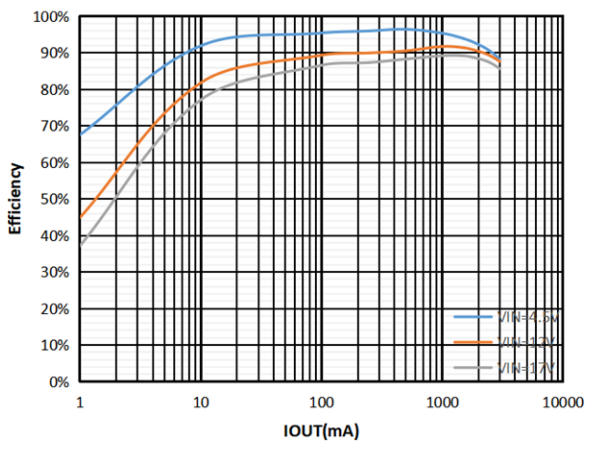


Figure6. V_{OUT}=3.3V Efficiency
L=2.2uH

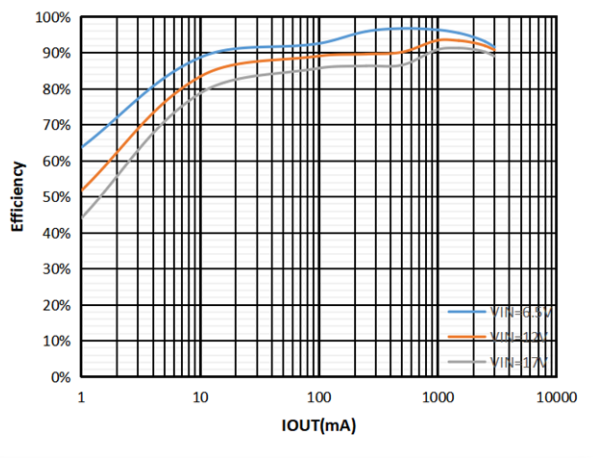


Figure7. V_{OUT}=5.0V Efficiency
L=2.2uH

Application and Implementation

Note

ETEK does not warrant its accuracy or completeness and Information in the following applications sections is not part of the ETEK component specification. Customers should be responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

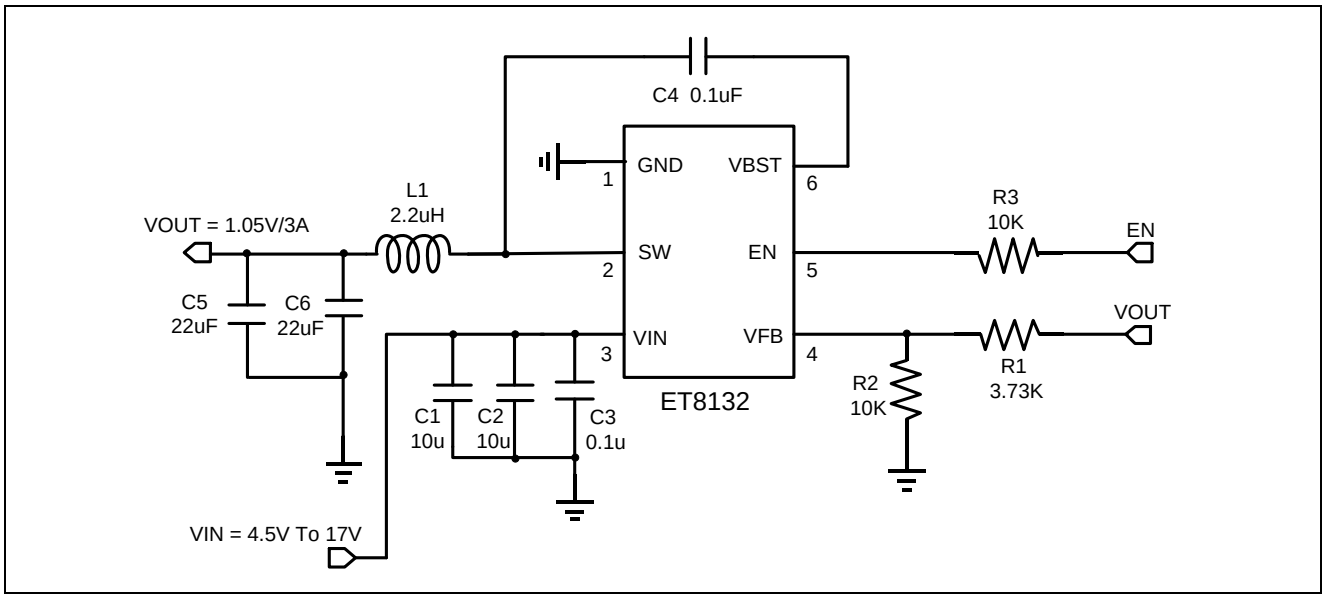
Application Information

ET8132 is typical step-down DC-DC converter. It's typically used to convert a higher DC voltage to a lower DC voltage with a maximum available output current of 3A. The following design procedure can be used to select component values for the ET8132.

Typical Application

The application schematic below was developed to meet the previous requirements. This circuit is available as the evaluation module (EVM). The sections provide the design procedure.

The figure shows ET8132 4.5V to 17V input, 1.05V output converter schematics.



OUT=1.05V/3A Reference Design

Design Requirements

This table below shows the design parameters for this application.Table1.

Parameter	Example Value
Input voltage range	4.5 to 17V
Output voltage	1.05V
Transient response, 1.5A load step	ΔV_{OUT} = ±2.5 %
Input ripple voltage	400mV
Output ripple voltage	30mV
Output current rating	3A
Operating frequency	1MHz

Detailed Design Procedure

Output Voltage Resistors Selection

The output voltage is set with a resistor divider from the output node to the VFB pin. ETEK recommends using 1% tolerance or better divider resistors. Start by using Equation 2 to calculate VOUT.

If customers want to improve efficiency at very light loads，we recommend using larger value resistors. High value of resistor will be more susceptible to noise and voltage errors from the VFB input current will be more noticeable.

$$V_{OUT} = 0.765 \times (1 + \frac{R1}{R2}) \quad (2)$$

Output Filter Selection

The LC filter used as the output filter has double pole at:

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L_{OUT} \times C_{OUT}}} \quad (3)$$

The overall loop gain is set by the output set-point resistor divider network and the internal gain of the device at low frequencies. The low frequency phase is 180°. At the output filter pole frequency, the gain rolls off at a －40dB per decade rate and the phase drops rapidly. The inductor and capacitor for the output filter should be selected so that the double pole of Equation 3 is located below the high frequency zero but close enough that the phase boost provided be the high frequency zero provides adequate phase margin for a stable circuit. To meet this requirement use the values recommended in Table 2.

Table 2. Recommended Component Values

Output Voltage (V)	R1 (kΩ)	R2 (kΩ)	L1 (μH)			C5 + C6 (μF)
			Min	Typ	Max	
1	3.07	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.05	3.73	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.2	5.69	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.5	9.61	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
1.8	13.53	10.0	1.5	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
2.5	22.68	10.0	2.2	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
3.3	33.14	10.0	2.2	2.2	4.7	20 to 68
5	55.36	10.0	3.3	3.3	4.7	20 to 68
6.5	74.96	10.0	3.3	3.3	4.7	20 to 68

The inductor peak-to-peak ripple current, peak current and RMS current are calculated using Equation 4,Equation 5, and Equation 6. The inductor saturation current rating must be greater than the calculated peak current and the RMS or heating current rating must be greater than the calculated RMS current.

$$II_{p\text{-}p} = \frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}(MAX)} \times \frac{V_{IN(MAX)} - V_{OUT}}{L_O \times f_{sw}} \quad (4)$$

$$II_{peak} = I_O + \frac{II_{p-p}}{2} \quad (5)$$

$$I_{LO(RMS)} = \sqrt{I_O^{\,2} + \frac{1}{12} II_{P-P}^{\,2}} \quad (6)$$

For this design example, the calculated peak current is 3.5A and the calculated RMS current is 3.01A.

The inductor should be used with a peak current rating of 13A and an RMS current rating of 9A.

The capacitor value and ESR determines the amount of output voltage ripple. The ET8132 is intended for use with ceramic or other low ESR capacitors. We recommend using values range from 20uF to 68uF. Equation 7 determines the required RMS current rating for the output capacitor

$$I_{CO(RMS)} = \frac{V_{OUT} \times (V_{IN} - V_{OUT})}{\sqrt{12} \times V_{IN} \times L_O \times f_{sw}} \quad (7)$$

Two 22uF output capacitors are used for this design. The typical ESR is 2 mΩ each. The calculated RMS current is 0.286A and each output capacitor is rated for 3A.

Input Capacitor Selection

The ET8132 requires an input decoupling capacitor and a bulk capacitor is needed depending on the application. We recommend a ceramic capacitor over 10 uF for the decoupling capacitor. An additional 0.1uF capacitor (C3) from VIN pin to ground is optional to provide additional high frequency filtering. The capacitor voltage rating needs to be greater than the maximum input voltage.

Bootstrap Capacitor Selection

A 0.1uF ceramic capacitor must be connected between the VBST to SW pin for proper operation. We recommend using a ceramic capacitor.

Power Supply Recommendations

ET8132 is designed to operate from input supply voltage in the range of 4.5V to 17V. Buck converters require the input voltage to be higher than the output voltage for proper operation. The maximum recommended operating duty cycle is 75%. Using that criteria, the minimum recommended input voltage is V_{OUT}/0.75.

Application Curves

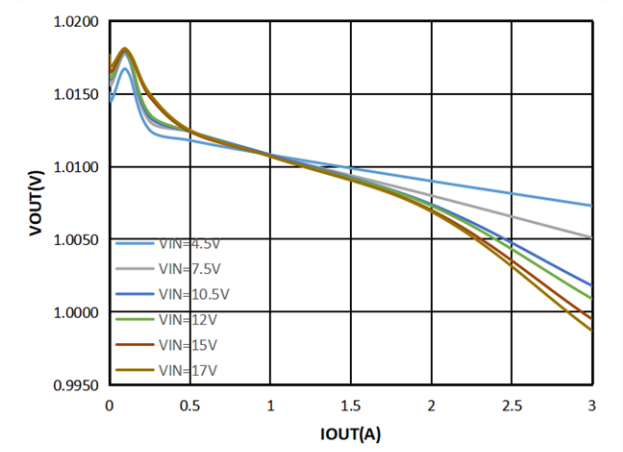


Figure8. ET8132 Load Regulation, V_{OUT}=1.0V

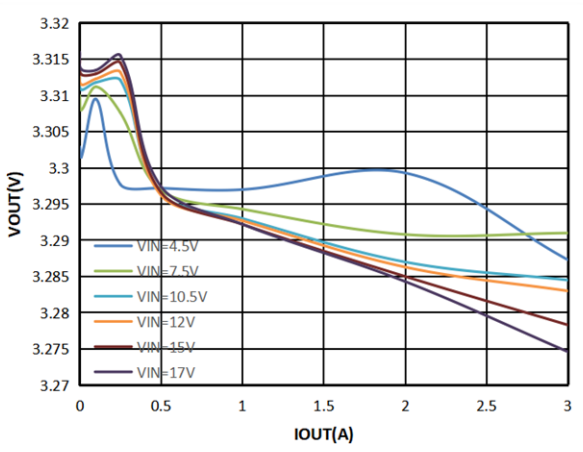


Figure9. ET8132 Load Regulation, V_{OUT}=3.3V

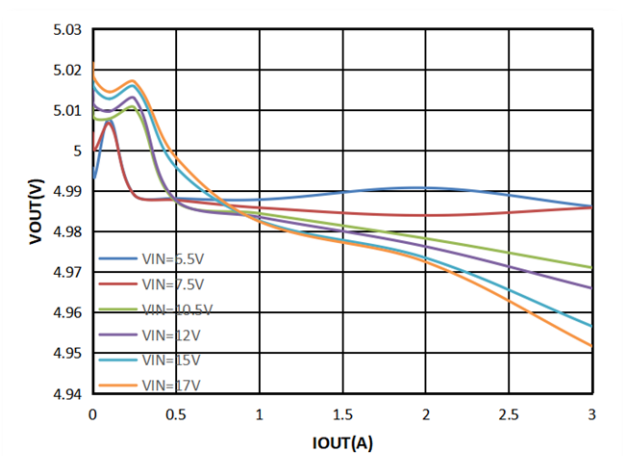


Figure10. ET8132 Load Regulation, V_{OUT}=5.0V

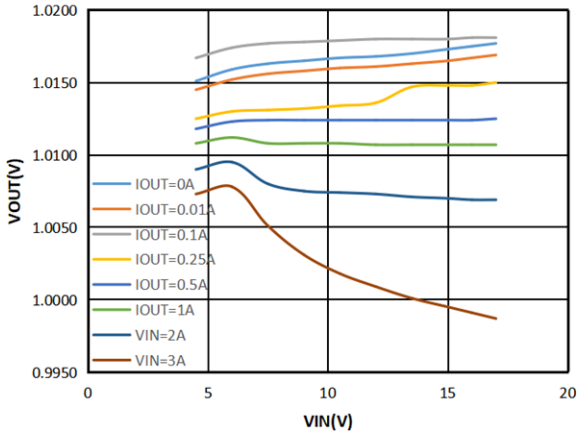


Figure11. ET8132 Line Regulation,V_{OUT}=1.0V

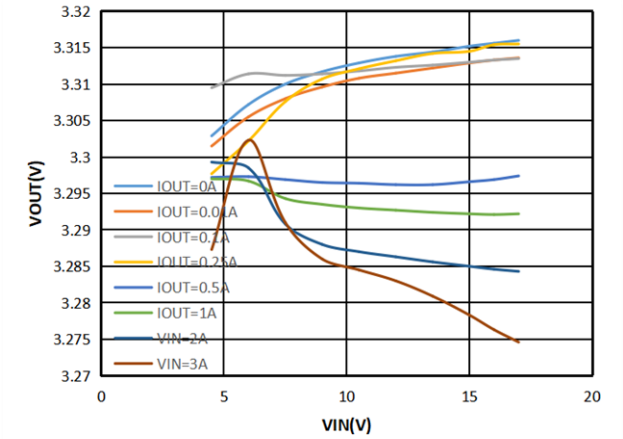


Figure12. ET8132 Line Regulation, V_{OUT}=3.3V

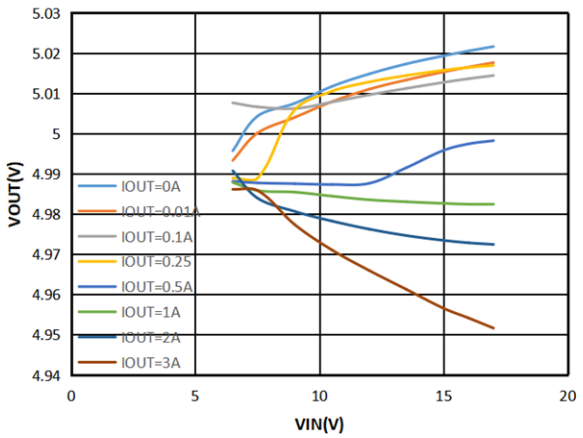
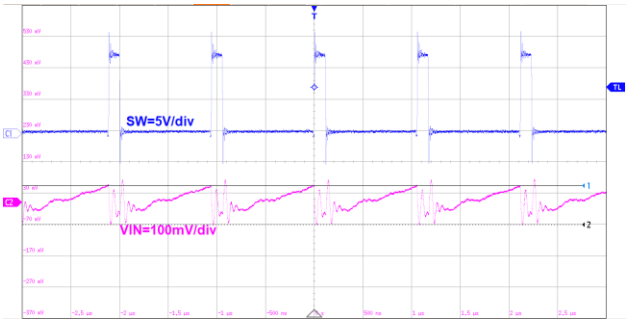


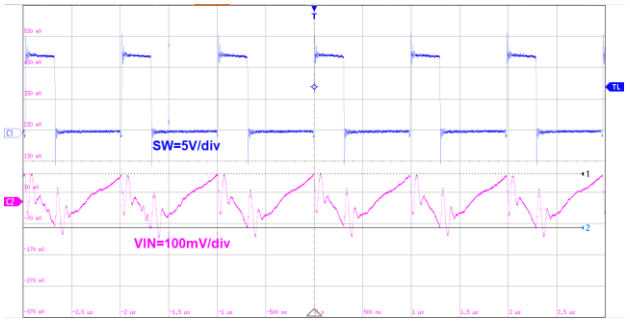
Figure13. ET8132 Line Regulation, V_{OUT}=5.0V

Application Curves(Continued)



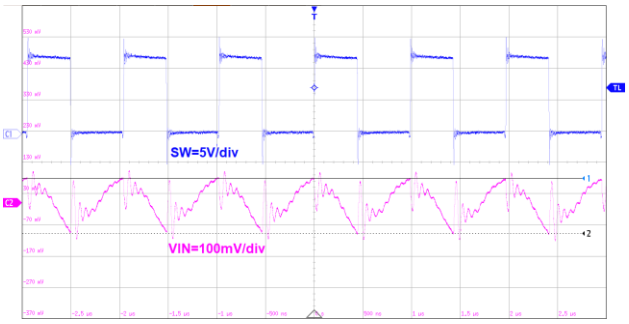
500ns/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure14. ET8132 Input Ripple



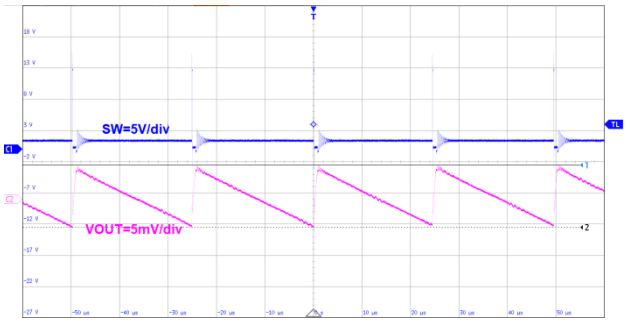
500ns/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure15. ET8132 Input Ripple



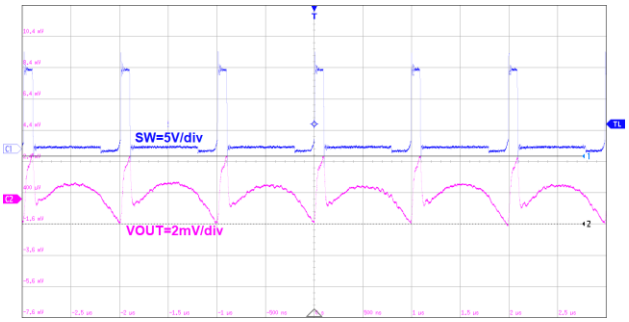
500ns/div V_{OUT}=5.0V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure16. ET8132 Input Ripple



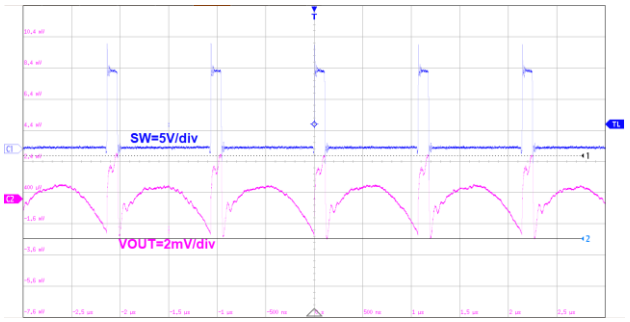
10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=0.01A

Figure17. ET8132 Output Ripple



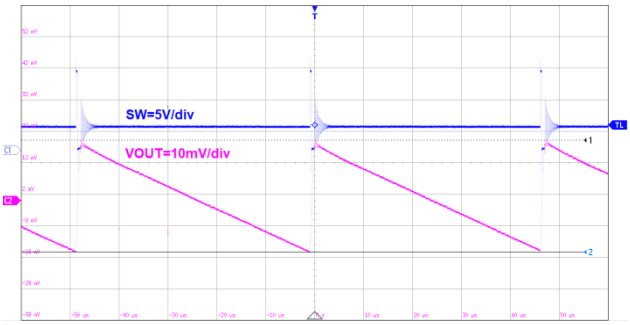
500ns/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=0.25A

Figure18. ET8132 Output Ripple



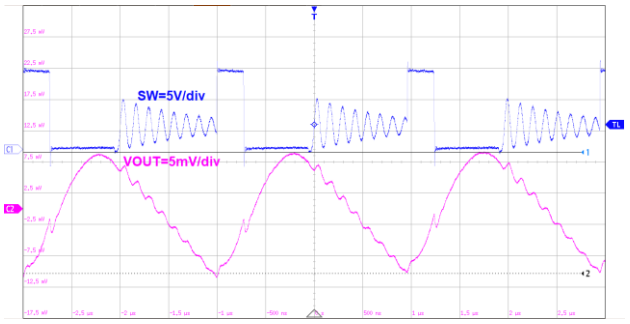
500ns/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=2A

Figure19. ET8132 Output Ripple



10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=0.01A

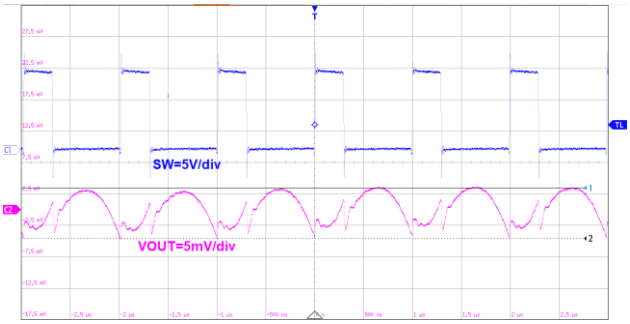
Figure20. ET8132 Output Ripple



500ns/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=0.25A

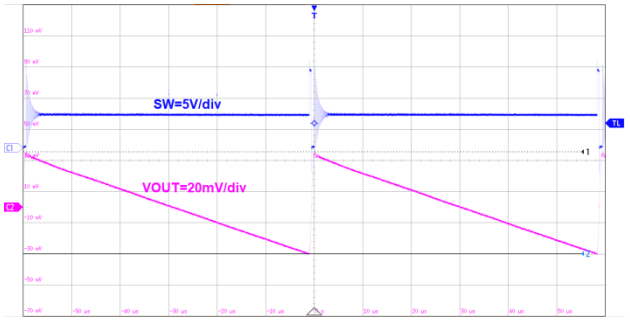
Figure21. ET8132 Output Ripple

Application Curves(Continued)



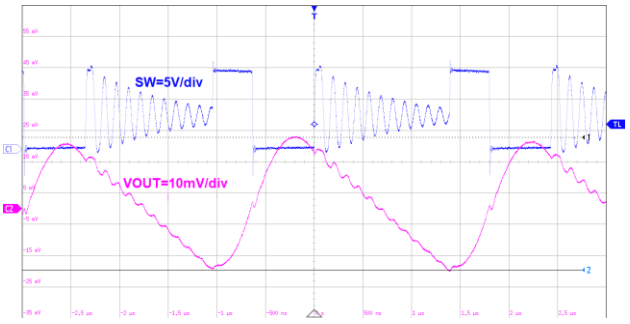
500ns/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=2A

Figure22. ET8132 Output Ripple



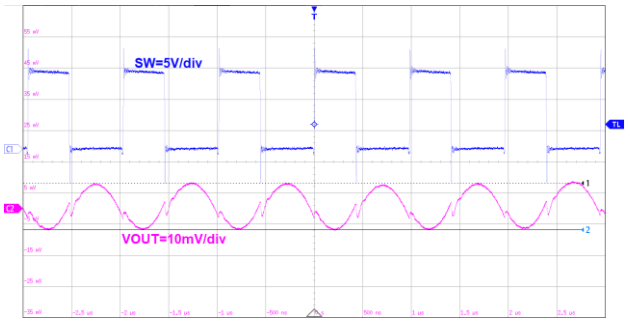
10us/div V_{OUT}=5.0V I_{OUT}=0.01A

Figure23. ET8132 Output Ripple



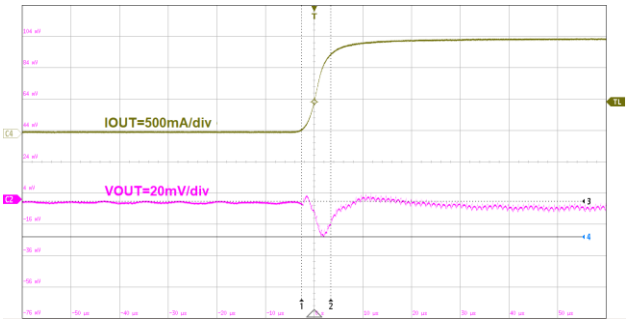
500ns/div V_{OUT}=5.0V I_{OUT}=0.25A

Figure24. ET8132 Output Ripple



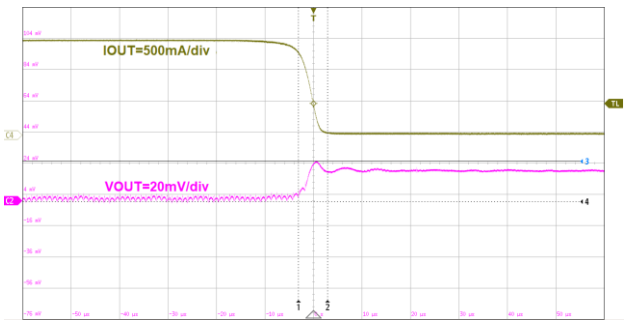
500ns/div V_{OUT}=5.0V I_{OUT}=2A

Figure25. ET8132 Output Ripple



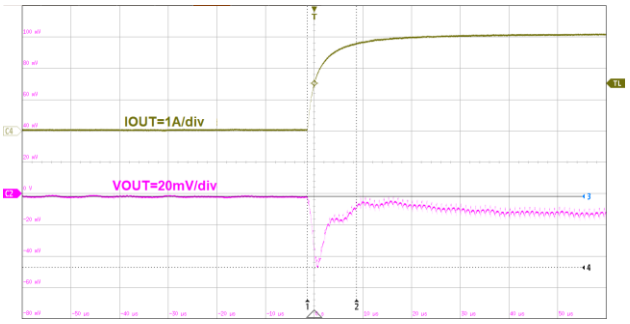
10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT} =0A to1.5A

Figure26. ET8132 Load Transient



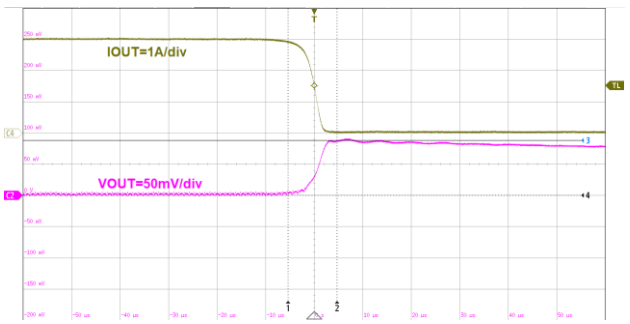
10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT} =1.5A to 0A

Figure27. ET8132 Load Transient



10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT} =0A to3A

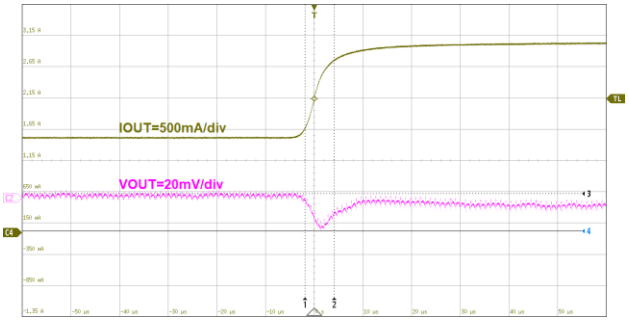
Figure28. ET8132 Load Transient



10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT} =3A to 0A

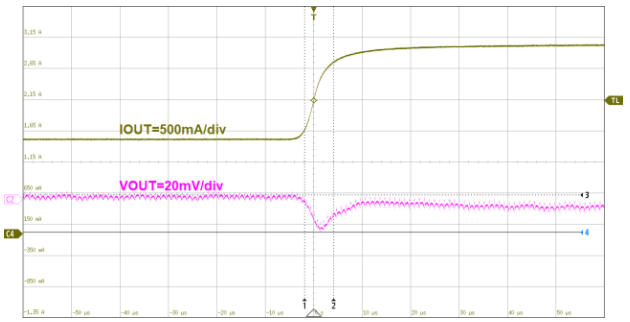
Figure29. ET8132 Load Transient

Application Curves(Continued)



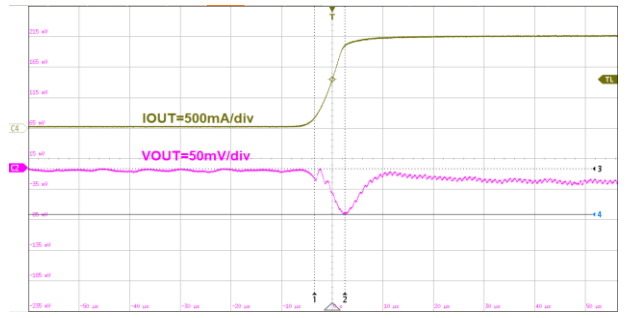
10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT} =1.5A to3A

Figure30. ET8132 Load Transient



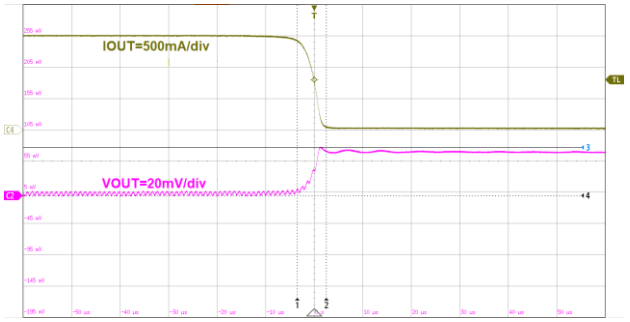
10us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT} =3 to 1.5A

Figure31. ET8132 Load Transient



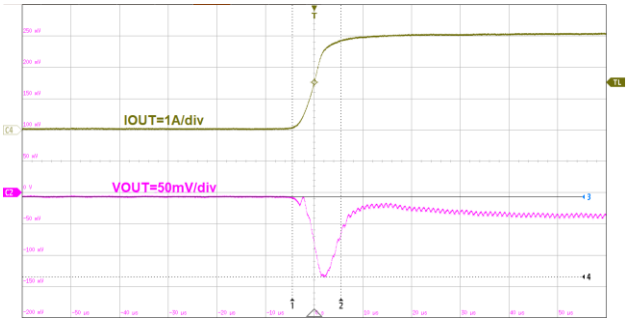
10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT} =0A to1.5A

Figure32. ET8132 Load Transient



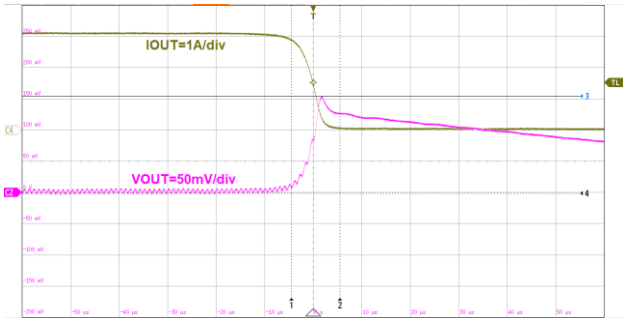
10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT} =1.5A to 0A

Figure33. ET8132 Load Transient



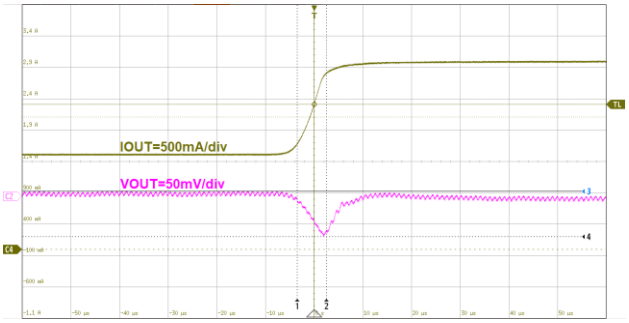
10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT} =0A to 3A

Figure34. ET8132 Load Transient



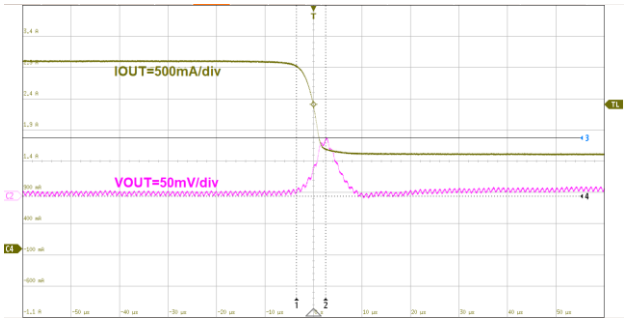
10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT} =3A to 0A

Figure35. ET8132 Load Transient



10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT} =1.5A to 3A

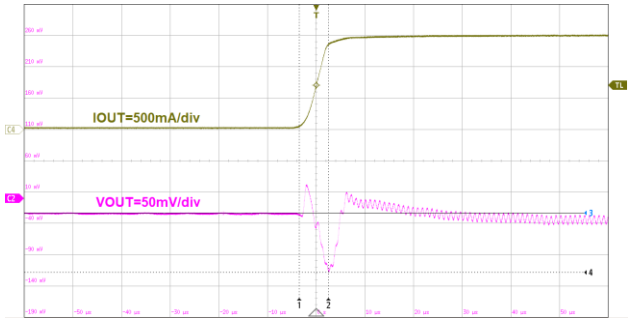
Figure36. ET8132 Load Transient



10us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT} =3A to 1.5A

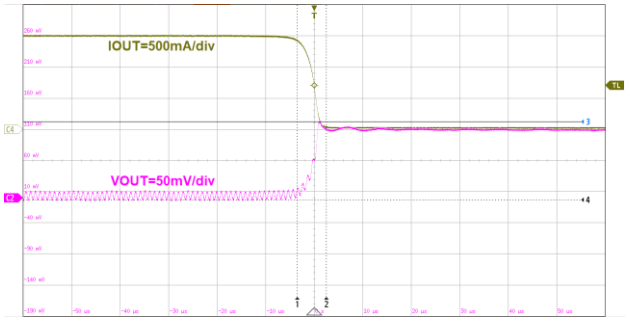
Figure37. ET8132 Load Transient

Application Curves(Continued)



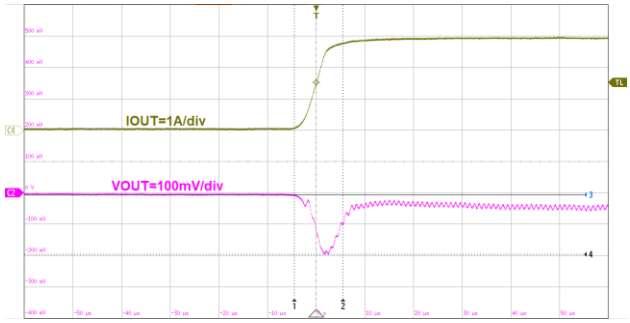
10us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT} =0A to 1.5A

Figure38. ET8132 Load Transient



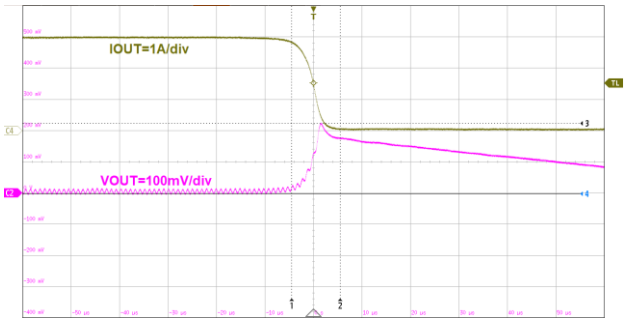
10us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT} =1.5A to 0A

Figure39. ET8132 Load Transient



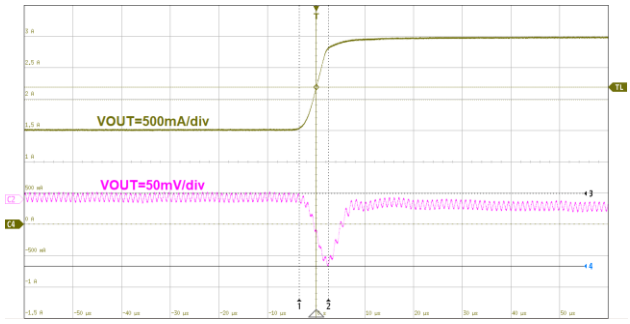
10us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT} =0A to 3A

Figure40. ET8132 Load Transient



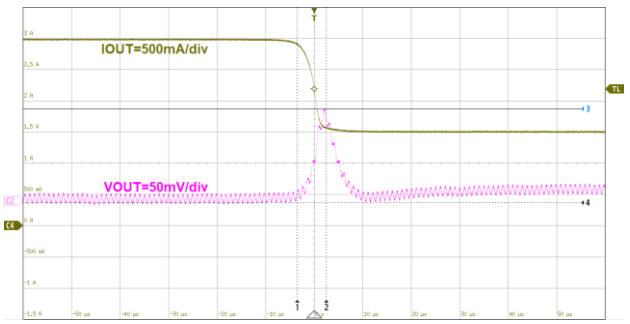
10us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT} =3A to 0A

Figure41. ET8132 Load Transient



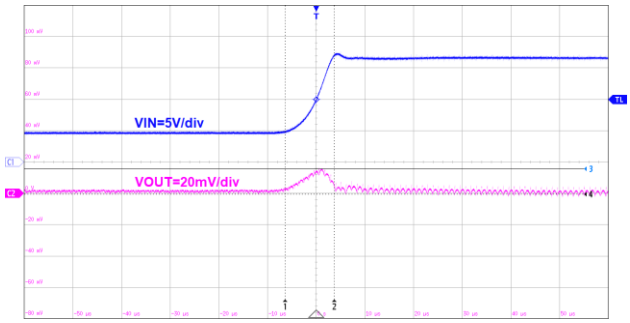
10us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT} =1.5A to 3A

Figure42. ET8132 Load Transient



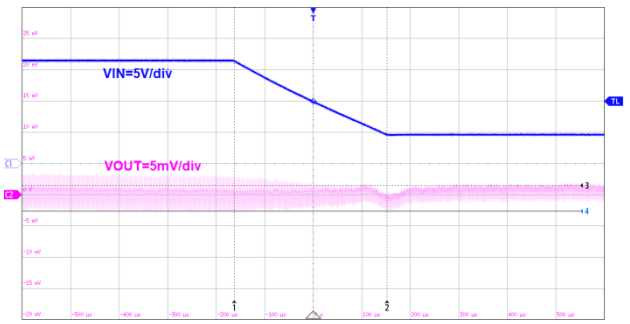
10us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT} =3A to 1.5A

Figure43. ET8132 Load Transient



10us/div V_{IN}=4.5V to 17V V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=1.5A

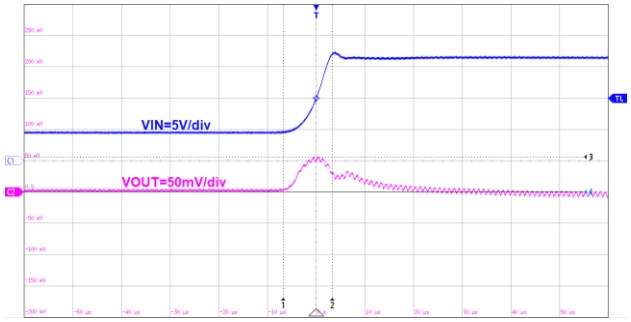
Figure44. ET8132 Line Transient



100us/div V_{IN}=17V to 4.5V V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=1.5A

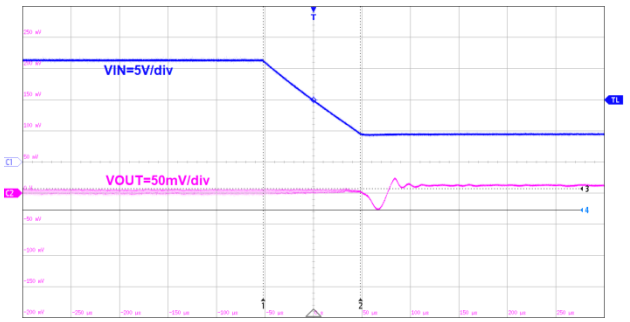
Figure45. ET8132 Line Transient

Application Curves(Continued)



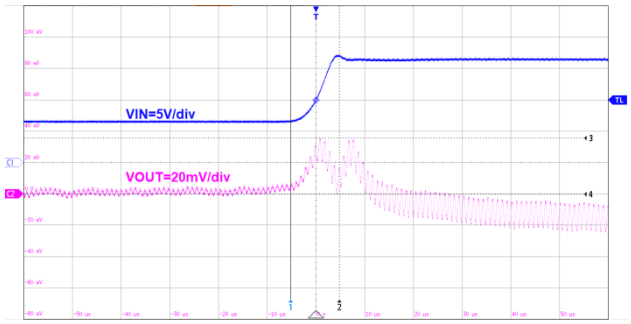
10us/div V_{IN}=4.5V to 17V V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=1.5A

Figure46. ET8132 Line Transient



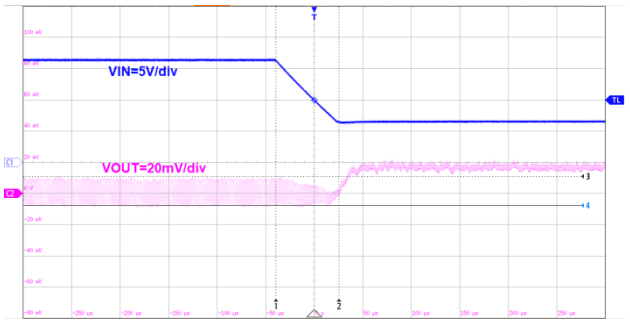
50us/div V_{IN}=17V to 4.5V V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=1.5A

Figure47. ET8132 Line Transient



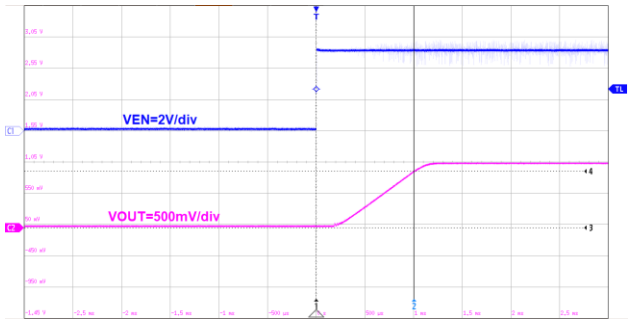
10us/div V_{IN}=4.5V to 17V V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT}=1.5A

Figure48. ET8132 Line Transient



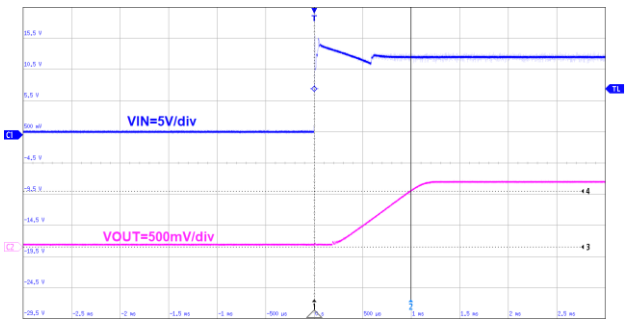
50us/div V_{IN}=17V to 4.5V V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT}=1.5A

Figure49. ET8132 Line Transient



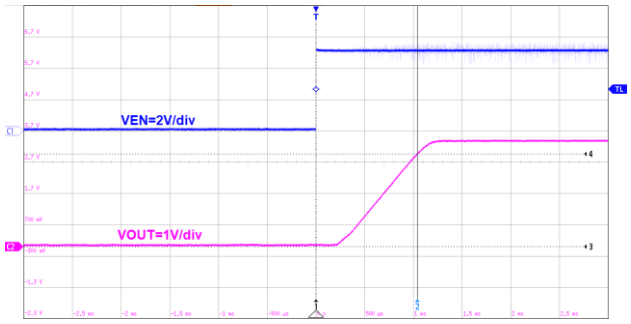
500us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure50. ET8132 Start-Up Relative to EN



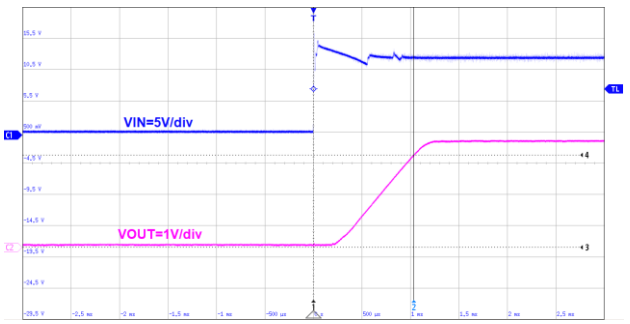
500us/div V_{OUT}=1.0V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure51. ET8132 Start-Up Relative to V_{IN}



500us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=3A

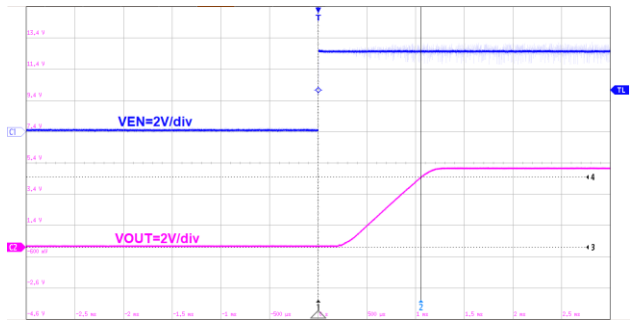
Figure52. ET8132 Start-Up Relative to EN



200us/div V_{OUT}=3.3V I_{OUT}=3A

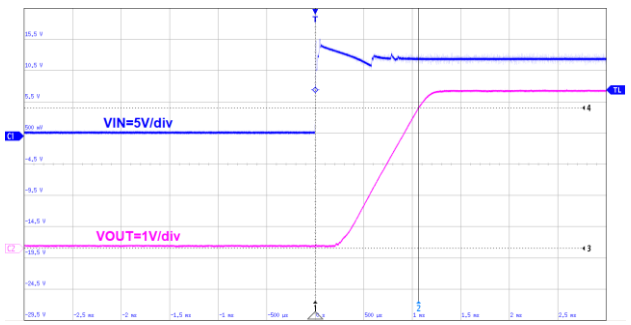
Figure53. ET8132 Shutdown Relative to V_{IN}

Application Curves(Continued)



500us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure54. ET8132 Shutdown Relative to EN

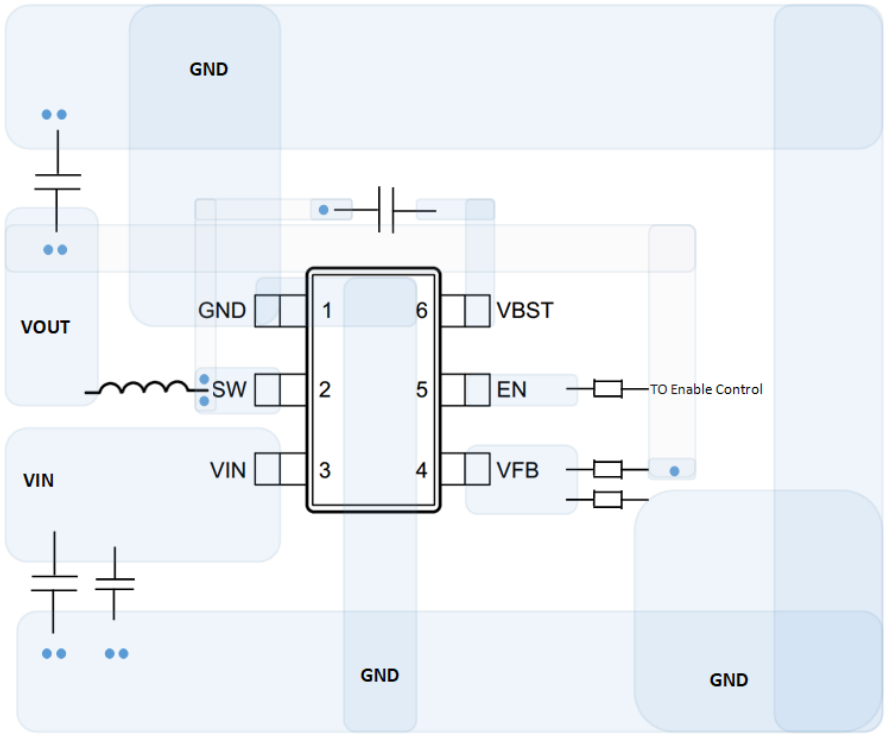


200us/div V_{OUT}=5V I_{OUT}=3A

Figure55. ET8132 Shutdown Relative to V_{IN}

Layout Information

Layout Example



***:** Circuit diagram is for reference only.

Layout Guidelines

1. VIN and GND traces should be as wide as possible to reduce trace impedance and better heat dissipation.

2. The input capacitor and output capacitor should be placed as close to the device as possible to minimize-trace impedance.

3. Provide sufficient Vias for the input capacitor and output capacitor.

4. Keep the SW trace physically short and wide to minimize radiated emissions.

5. Do not allow switching current to flow under the device.

6. A separate VOUT path should be connected to the upper feedback resistor.

7. Make a Kelvin connection to the GND pin for the feedback path.

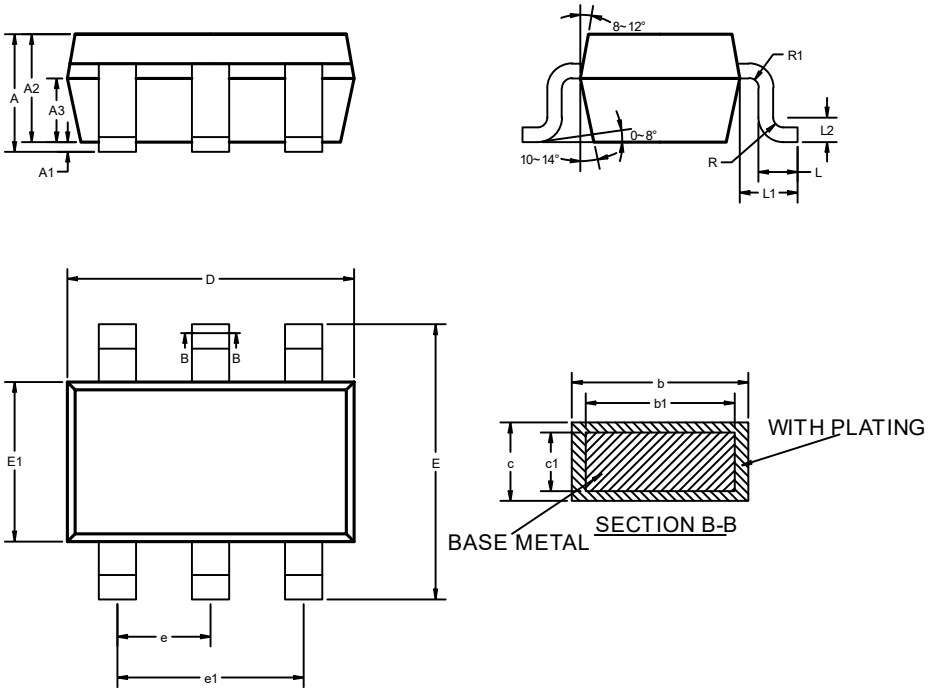
8. Voltage feedback loop should be placed away from the high-voltage switching trace, and preferably has ground shield.

9. The trace of the VFB node should be as small as possible to avoid noise coupling.

10. The GND trace between the output capacitor and the GND pin should be as wide as possible to minimize its-trace impedance.

Package Dimension

SOT23-6



COMMON DIMENSIONS

(UNITS OF MEASURE=MILLIMETER)

SYMBOL	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.250
A1	0	—	0.150
A2	1.000	1.100	1.200
A3	0.600	0.650	0.700
b	0.360	—	0.450
b1	0.350	0.380	0.410
c	0.140	—	0.200
c1	0.140	0.150	0.160
D	2.826	2.926	3.026
E	2.600	2.800	3.000
E1	1.526	1.626	1.726
e	0.900	0.950	1.000
e1	1.800	1.900	2.000
L	0.300	0.400	0.500
L1	0.590REF		
L2	0.250BSC		
R	0.050	—	0.200
R1	0.050	—	0.200

Revision History and Checking Table

Version	Date	Revision Item	Modifier	Function & Spec Checking	Package & Tape Checking
0	2019-05-21	Preliminary Version	Xielh	Xielh	Zhujl
1.0	2020-05-06	Initial Version	Xielh	Xielh	Liujy
1.1	2020-10-28	Update value of RDSON	Xielh	Xielh	Liujy
1.2	2022-6-14	Update Typesetting	Shi Bo	Xielh	Liujy
1.3	2022-6-23	Update Package size	Shi Bo	Xielh	Liujy
1.4	2022-7-19	Update Electrical Characteristics	Liu Cong	Shi Bo	Shi Bo
1.5	2023-3-19	Add Thermal Resistance	Shi Bo	Shi Bo	Shi Bo
1.6	2023-10-14	Update Electrical Characteristics	Xielh	Xielh	Xielh
1.7	2023-12-8	Update Output Voltage Resistors Selection	LiuCong	Shi Bo	Shi Bo